

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

ELISHA W. COLEMAN, Editor.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1836.

No. 69 Vol 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST., A FEW DOORS BELOW BRENNAN'S INN.

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Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

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Longer in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

ADDRESS

Of the Democratic Committee of Louisville to the people of Kentucky.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In a few days you will be called on to cast your votes for President and Vice President.

The election will take place on Monday, 7th November next; and though the votes of Kentucky cannot have a controlling influence in the result, we feel a deep solicitude that, on the great principles involved in the contest, your decision shall be found worthy of you as democratic republicans and intelligent supporters of our free institutions.

That the opponents of the administration embarked in the present contest with a design to throw the election of President into Congress cannot be doubted. Their plan of operations fully establishes this truth. It was for that purpose they nominated White in the South, Webster in the North, and Harrison in the West; for that purpose those gentlemen are kept in the field; and, whenever the prospects of the western candidate have seemed flattering, the followers of the southern or northern candidates have rejoiced as heartily as if the manifestations in his favor had been given in behalf of their respective leaders. If Harrison men have hurra'd for White—White men for Harrison—Webster men for White or Harrison. Blinded by federalism has been cheering nullifiers—nullifiers cheering Bank whiggery—Bank whiggery hurra'ing for any thing but Van Buren and Johnson, the democratic candidates. We need these men, these fellow-citizens, to exhibit to your view the combination—the conspiracy that has been formed; between leading politicians to operate on sectional feeling, divide the people and render them powerless in relation to their Chief Magistrate.

The seeming differences we have described, when properly understood, only display the ingenuity of the federal party, and show how many shapes they can assume, in order to elude the vigilance of the people, in the desperate game they are now playing to obtain office and power. The hues of the chameleon are not more diversified, than the arts of their wily leaders.

Modern rhigism is entirely congenial with the federalism of the north, where the lights burned blue during the late war; and, if it assumes other complexions in the south and west, it is only with a view to play on sectional feelings and interests. The Bank wing party of the present period, is the old federal party in disguise—acting under a new name, having worn their ancient cognomen threadbare—having perpetrated outrages under it, (such as the passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws, and the imposition of the Wines and Stamp Taxes,) which rendered the party so odious that no man openly and avowedly attached to it could expect to be elevated by the freemen of the west. It was not a bad stroke of policy for such a party to cast off their old name, as a serpent sheds its skin, and proclaim themselves whigs! The mask thus assumed has deceived many. It served tolerably well for a season, but all sensible men now see through it. Modern whigism is now undoubtedly understood to be ancient federalism—in a new dress, we admit—but the principles of the party remain unchanged. Gen. Harrison is now, in principle, what he was, when he declared, in reply to a Delegate in Congress to Mr. Randolph of Virginia, that he (Harrison) was a friend to the administration of old John Adams. Had the principles of the General undergone a change, he would not have suited the purposes, or entered into the schemes of the party now supporting him.

Federalists, as a party, have always been the advocates of a strong and splendid central government; always labored to diminish the power of the states; and always distrusted or denied the capacity of their fellow-citizens for self-government, and always aimed to have the affairs of the nation conducted without regard to the wishes of the people. Their present course proves that they are still true to the principles on which they started. They are still in favor of increasing the power and patronage of the federal government, and the burdens of the people. Were it in their power, would they not thrust their hands into the people's pockets, and draw from them millions, to be annually expended by the federal government on what they term works of improvement? Would they not, if they could, tax the nation fifty millions a year, in addition, to be divided among the states, and thus keep up a swarm of tax-gatherers, who, if paid for collection at the rate of twenty per cent, would cost the country sixteen or eighteen millions per year? Who is it that is now clamorous for collecting money from the people to return to the people—to divide among the States—a measure for which no constitutional authority can be found? Are we not competent to use our own money? Can it be necessary that we should pay government dependants twenty per cent, for taking money from us, to return to the federal head the power to divide it among the States, and direct them what to do with it? What fought during the last five years, for that great monopoly, the Bank of the U. States? Certainly, the same party that has ever distrusted and denied a majority of the people, disregarded their rights, and sought to foster and create artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer, and the potent more powerful.

No man can be at a loss, if he will scrutinize the doctrines of the supporters of Gen. Harrison, to decide to which party they belong. They are advocates of almost every description of monopoly, of exclusive privileges, of an overbearing federal government; and, at this very juncture, they are graciously conspiring to relieve the people of the trouble of electing the President. Fellow-citizens, can you trust such a party? do its principles accord with yours? can you consistently support its candidates for President and Vice President? If you will consent to be transferred you may support one of the federal tickets; but you cannot vote for all three—you are not legally at liberty to go the whole conspiracy.

Have we not had enough of federalism—of subservience to the Mammoth, which now stands trembling, and ready to surrender its charter to the triumphant Democrats of Pennsylvania? Have we not had enough of the tariff—of tearing the federal government for money to make high-ways, whilst other States, scorning to beg, were acting on their own energy and resources, and surpassing us in wealth, comfort, population and political power? Look at Pennsylvania and New York—see how far they are in advance of Kentucky! They have made us objects to the rule of federalists, who are uniformly too intent on gratifying their selfish designs and concentrating power in the federal government, to give birth to measures to develop the resources of the States. Kentuckians, pause—examine your condition. You inhabit a State of greater resources than any other in the Union. In abundance with coal and iron—the soil is surpassingly rich and well timbered, and exhaustless supplies of salt water are attainable. Our mines are yet valueless; we are exporters of salt, lumber, iron, coal and provisions; and we will continue to be so, as long as we submit to the sway of those who are making desperate and fruitless efforts to force the American people to adopt their latitudinarian doctrines.

But, fellow citizens, on whom are you asked to throw away your votes? You are not invited by the Bank whig—federalist in electing a President and Vice President. They do not desire an election by the people. Their object is to throw the election into Congress, where all may be carried by influence and intrigue, bargain and management—and to accomplish this design, at war with the right of suffrage, the friends of Mr. Clay are called on to support such a man as Wm. H. Harrison—a third rate man at best; one who could never be elected to office by a county or district in which he was known; who has been ten years a candidate for the Legislature, for Congress, for Governor, and whose followers suffered a Waterloo defeat, only a few days since, in 11 million county, where the General has resided for the last 20 years. What do you think of the Harrison candidate for Congress being beaten fourteen hundred votes, in the county in which the General had lived so long? Is not this unerring proof of want of competency of worth? We so view it—and so it must be viewed by all, when the excitement produced by the present canvass shall have passed away.

You are told, however, that Wm. H. Harrison is a "military chieftain." And is his chieftainism to serve as a passport to the favor of that portion of the voters of Kentucky, who, like their leaders, pro-

ferred "war, pestilence or famine" to the elevation of a successful General to the presidency? It cannot be so, unless a military life qualifies a black-coated federalist for office, and disqualifies a sterling democrat.

We admit that Wm. H. Harrison was long in the service of the country as a General; that he was in several battles—but, when or where did he distinguish himself? At Tippecanoe he escaped defeat by an inferior force, only because he commanded a corps of the most gallant and deliberate men in the world. Had the General's orders been obeyed by Croghan, the victory of Lower Sandusky never would have been won. His lack of energy and foresight produced the defeat of the River Raisin. The victory of the Thames was won by Johnson and his regiment. We do not wish to disparage the services of Gen. Harrison. We concede to him good in general. But who perceived the halo of glory that surrounded him at the close of the war? We did not. On the contrary, we saw him sink into obscurity and forgetfulness, and there remain for nearly 20 years. And, even now, what evidence is adduced of his merits as a chieftain? Certificate has followed certificate, obtained in the course of his campaigns from his subordinate officers, that he did not lack physical courage. During the late war and after it, he obtained all the certificates he could to prove this negative. Why were they deemed necessary? What would Scott, or Gaines, or Jessup, or M'Comb, or Wellington, or Jackson say, were an individual to tender one of them a certificate of courage? What American General, except Harrison, ever received such a certificate, or deemed one necessary? You, fellow-citizens, must answer these inquiries.

Of Mr. Granger, the candidate of the bank whigs for Vice President, we shall make but few remarks. He has been distinguished as an anti-mason—the persecutor of a charitable society—an advocate of colonization and abolition of slavery. His votes at the late session of Congress, prove him an emancipator. Anti-masonry, wherever it has existed, has been marked by a spirit of intolerance worthy only of a Spanish inquisition; and for this reason it has been esteemed by men of liberal and enlarged views, the most baseless practice that ever sprang up in this country. Is the leader of such a faction worthy of the confidence and support of generous and high-minded Kentuckians?

It is not deemed necessary to tax your time with the perusal of a history of the democratic candidates for President and Vice President. They are known to the nation—their deeds speak for them—our opponents, however, have inquired, occasionally, who they are, and we will answer their inquiry.

Mr. Van Buren is an elevated statesman—an unwavering republican. Distinguished by his own state as the advocate of hergenuine improvements—he is a legislator, as her Governor, as a Senator in Congress. Since, he has acted as Secretary of State of the United States, as Minister to England, and is now Vice President, a which station he was called by the free suffrages of a large majority of the American people. Envied by certain leaders in the Senate—dreading the influence of his well earned reputation, they are envious to destroy him. They rejected his nomination as Minister to St. James; he was recalled—returned home, was taken up by his countrymen, and elected to preside over the same body that had placed its ban upon him. To that circumstance the magnanimity manifested towards him is attributable.

In his letter to Mr. Sherman Williams, which has been extensively circulated, Mr. Van Buren fully and freely avowed his opinions and principles, and with a degree of perspicuity and ability which marked him as a statesman of the first order. "He is a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and we undoubtedly commend him to our countrymen as eminently worthy of their confidence and support.

But, who is Col. R. M. Johnson? Is there a Kentuckian who can answer this inquiry? Who does not know the veteran and efficient Representative in Congress, from this State; the man that has served the highly respectable people of our district for more than thirty years; the man who has done more business than any twenty members of Congress in the last twenty years; who has never been deserted for a moment by his constituents; who never yet failed to act when his aid was requested by the penniless, old, or invalid soldier, or by the orphan or widow of those who fell in their country's cause; who successfully opposed the incestuous connection of church and state, and whose voice has always been raised to open the prison doors, and bid the poor debtor "go!"

Col. Johnson has rendered military services too, and needs no certificate of courage. Services that caused the people of America, with one accord, to hail him as "Hero of the Times"—a title he was undisputed for twenty years, and

the validity of which would not be questioned now, except for the purpose of sinking him to a level with those who envy and traduce him.

With Mr. Clay, Col. Johnson sustained the bill to declare war, and voted for it. Mr. Clay obtained the office of Minister to Ghent, and departed for that place, with an outfit of \$1,000, an annual salary of \$9,000, and an outfit of \$1,500,—and received fully twenty-two thousand dollars for a year's service. Col. Johnson abandoned his seat in Congress and marched to the tented field to meet and vanquish the invaders of his country, and his scars and wounds, and limping gait, bear witness that he was foremost in the fight. Such is the man who is rancorously assailed by partisans—such the hero whose blood bought laurels modern whigs would pluck from his brows! Their conduct not only indicates base ingratitude, but it is most immoral and unjust. We appeal to you, fellow citizens, to do your native soldier justice, and vindicate his fame.

We cannot close this address without congratulating the well wishers of the country, on the entire certainty of the triumph of the democratic ticket. For months past, the most unwearied and reprehensible efforts have been made to deceive the people with regard to the prospects of Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson, and those efforts increase in boldness and daring, as the bank whig champions become more and more desperate. Even now, some of them are claiming such States as Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Illinois! They seem to act on the supposition that they can first deceive the people by fabrications, and then frighten them into their ranks by vain and discreditable boasting. The attempt is as ridiculous as it is illegitimate. You have only to survey the continuances of leading bank whigs, and you will see despair and defeat is flattered from their most secret. They know "the die is cast." They know the votes of the following states are sufficient to elect Van Buren, and they feel fully assured he will receive them:

10 New Hampshire, 7  
Rhode Island, 4 Connecticut, 8  
Pennsylvania, 30 New Jersey, 8  
Virginia, 3 New York, 42  
Georgia, 11 North Carolina, 15

These states give 153 votes—and 146 constitute a majority of the whole number of electoral votes. It is this manifest democratic ticket must succeed; that the strength of the party is sufficient, to overthrow the combined opposition. This, fellow citizens, is a most cheering and animating prospect. We go to the polls with confidence, with numbers that cannot be overpowered; yet we should not relax, or omit an effort which can be honorably made. Let us act boldly and energetically in support of our valued political principles; let us demonstrate to our brethren in the states we have mentioned, that the favorite west of Mr. Jefferson adds the conspiracy against the right of suffrage, and values the purity of the government as highly as any other quarter of the Union. Let us add to our majority in the eastern, northern and southern states the votes of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, Tennessee. Of these nine states we feel confident Van Buren and Johnson may receive eight, and cannot lose more than three. We may add, that Delaware, Vermont and Maryland are considered debatable. It is highly improbable that Mr. Van Buren will receive less than 200 of 291 electoral votes; and he may receive all except those of Massachusetts and South Carolina. The irresistible influence of the recent overwhelming vote in Pennsylvania, in favor of democracy and against the Bank of the United States, has already struck terror in the opposition. "When the Keystone State speaks, and in a manner which gives assurance of a majority of 25 or 30,000 in favor of the candidates which act on her long cherished principles; when she so nobly resists the aristocracy within her limits, and so promptly hurls from power the faithless politicians by whom the mammoth was rechartered, the surrounding states, animated by her glorious example, must be warmed into action by the fire of patriotism which is thus consuming the power of the federal party.

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TAKEN UP by John T. Groves, living in Lexington, A YELLOW BITY MARK

5 years old, about 14 hands high, with black in her face, near hind foot white in the pasture joint, with a small knot on the same; voice soft and deep; short before; she had on a small saddle-blacker and martingale; the whole appraised to \$4, by R. Potts and John Trouble, before us, this 21st Oct. '36. DAN BRADFOED, J p

A copy. Attest, J C Rader, clerk

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A copy. Attest, J C Rader, clerk

by Walter Rader, de fec

65-36

J. T. FRAZER,

THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has taken the well known stand formerly occupied by E. W. CRAIG, as a Dry Goods stand, and recently by Messrs. ELLY & CHINN, where he has just received, and is now opening,

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter Goods

of the latest styles and fashions, selected with care by himself from the best stocks in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. They consist in part of the following articles:

Rich figured SATINS, and SILK of the latest style:

French, English, and German MERINOES; Dimas and Flans do

French and English Bombazines; do do

Calicoes, Gingham, and MUSLINS; Plain, Striped & Damask do

Figured and Plain Swiss do do

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# SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!  
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson**  
OF KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET  
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,  
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.  
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene  
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st dis. Chittenden Lyon, of Caldwell,  
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian  
3d " Jas. T. Donaldson, of Warren  
4th " Rodas Garth, of Wayne  
5th " Joseph Iashin, of Mercer  
6th " Gen. Elias Barber, of Green  
7th " Jesse Abell, of Marion  
8th " Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson  
9th " Alexander Luckey, of Floyd  
10th " Ben Taylor, of Fayette  
11th " Thomas Marshall, of Lewis  
12th " Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason  
13th " Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin

## MARTIN VAN BUREN.

SKETCH OF HISTORY.  
Born Dec. 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, Columbia Co.  
Admitted to the bar, November, 1803.  
Elected Senator of the State, in 1812.  
Became the friend and confidant of TOMPLINS.  
Supported the War, and was the zealous  
advocate of every measure necessary  
for its vigorous prosecution.  
Was counsel for the U.S. on the trial of Gen. Hull.  
Appointed Attorney General in 1815.  
Re-elected to the Senate in 1816.  
Elected to the United States Senate in 1821.  
Was a member of the Convention to amend the  
Constitution of this State, where he advo-  
cated the cause of DEMOCRACY  
and FREE PRINCIPLES.  
Re-elected to the United States Senate in 1827.  
Elected Governor of New York in 1828.  
Appointed Secretary of State of the U.S. in 1829.  
Sent as Minister to England in 1831.  
Elected Vice President of the U.S. in 1832.  
In every station, and under all cir-  
cumstances, he has manifested capacity, honesty and fidelity  
to the Constitution, a firm attachment to  
Republican principles, and a proper  
regard to the spirit of our Free  
Institutions.

The character and extent of the relief  
proposed to be afforded to the New-York  
money market by the Treasury Depart-  
ment, according to the information copied  
yesterday from the Journal of Com-  
merce, will be seen by the following cor-  
respondence published in the Washing-  
ton Globe of yesterday.

## IMPORTANT TREASURY COR- RESPONDENCE.

Having understood that a correspond-  
ence had recently taken place with the  
Secretary of the Treasury in respect to  
the present state of the money market,  
and in especially in New-York city,  
as growing out of the late deposit act  
and other causes, we applied for copies  
of it. They have been politely furnis-  
hed, and will read we believe, to remove  
much misapprehension in respect to this  
subject, and to correct many prevalent  
errors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1836.

SIR: In the present state of the money  
market in England, we cannot look  
with confidence to a continuance of the  
import of specie from Europe. It might  
therefore be deemed beneficial by the  
Department, at this time, to procure  
in million of dollars or more in specie from  
Havana, or Jamaica. Should instructions  
be given to that effect, to the Super-  
intendent of the Mint, the Bank of  
America will cheerfully act as agent  
(without any charge on their part) to  
carry the same into effect. Cuba or Ja-  
maica presenting at this moment the best  
prospect for obtaining a supply.

We have the honor to be, sir,  
With great respect,  
Your most obt. serv'ts,  
GEO. GRISWOLD,  
BENJN. L. SWAN.  
Hon. LEVI WOODBURY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1836.

SIR: The unparalleled speculations in  
lands throughout the United States, the  
over trading of the commercial com-  
munity, and the transfer of the surplus  
funds under the recent act of Congress  
—preparatory to a distribution among  
the several States—have turned the bal-  
ance of trade against the city of New-  
York, and caused a very severe pressure  
upon the money market.

Believing it will give you pleasure to  
remove the existing evils, as far as is  
compatible with your official duties, we  
beg to suggest for your consideration,  
the postponement of the warrants already  
drawn on banks in the city of New-  
York, and running to maturity, in favor  
of banks in the State of New York, thirty  
days from the time they respectively  
fall due; and all those payable to banks  
out of the State, three and six months;  
and, in the mean time, to direct the banks  
on whom those warrants are drawn, to  
place the amount of those funds in the  
respective places required.

It may be proper to remark, that we

have not come here as delegates or agents  
for any institutions or others, but in  
our individual capacity, knowing the  
above facts, and to represent them to the  
Secretary of the Treasury, being fully  
persuaded he feels a deep interest in the  
welfare of the country.

We have the honor to be, sir,  
With great respect,  
Your most obt. serv'ts,  
GEO. GRISWOLD,  
BENJN. L. SWAN.  
Hon. LEVI WOODBURY.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Oct. 24, 1836.

Gentlemen: Your communications of the  
22d inst. have both been received,  
and carefully considered.

In respect to your suggestion about the  
mint, and the readiness of the bank of  
America to aid the Government without  
charge in procuring a supply of suitable  
metal for coining, I am happy to ac-  
knowledge the liberality of the offer,  
and to state, that the director of the  
mint, as long as last August and Sep-  
tember, had full authority conferred on  
him for this purpose. At the same time  
he was requested to make seasonable  
preparation to obtain the amount of metal  
probably needed to keep the mint in  
full and active operation, and was as-  
sured that any reasonable sums of money  
would be transferred to him for that pur-  
pose. I trust that on your seeing him,  
he will give you further information de-  
sirable on this point.

In respect to the other topics in your  
letters, connected with the present state  
of the money market, you do not err in  
believing it will give me pleasure to re-  
move the existing evils, as far as is com-  
patible with my official duties.

But as the causes which you justly as-  
sign for those evils are so deeply seated  
and wide spread, and are so disconnect-  
ed with the operations of this Depart-  
ment, it is hardly practicable that any  
durable or efficient relief can be obtain-  
ed, except by a removal or modification  
of the causes themselves. This removal  
or modification of the chief and pri-  
mary causes, must depend on the return-  
ing prudence, moderation, and good  
sense of the community, generally, in  
limiting trade within reasonable bound-  
aries abandoning numerous wild specu-  
lations in land and stock, and in man-  
aging their banking concerns with a strict  
regard to true banking principles.

The only cause over which this De-  
partment has any immediate control, be-  
ing the execution of the late deposit act,  
you will readily perceive that its  
several provisions having emanated from  
Congress, and not the Treasury, can leg-  
ally be changed or modified by Congress  
alone. In the mean time, those provi-  
sions it is my duty, and will be my care,  
faithfully to enforce, while they remain  
a part of the law. But every indul-  
gence which can be granted, consistent  
with those provisions, will cheerfully be  
given to the fiscal agents of the Treas-  
ury, and through them to the commer-  
cial community, as well as to all persons  
unfavorably affected by the operation of  
a portion of the deposit act.

So far as regards your requests, there  
is no discrimination to be noticed between  
two species of distribution of the public  
money required by the act.

The first distribution is between differ-  
ent banks, so that no one shall be allow-  
ed to hold permanently more public mo-  
ney than three fourths the amount of its  
capital. This is not in any degree post-  
poned by the act to the next year, or any  
other specified time; but is to take ef-  
fect as soon as practicable, or according  
to the fair construction of the intention  
of Congress, soon as it can reasonably  
be effected, considering all the various  
circumstances connected with so large  
and delicate an operation. In your city  
alone, its operation will require the trans-  
fers of something like eight millions of  
dollars from the old deposit banks to  
new ones, either in the State or out of  
it.

The selection and organization of new  
banks to receive so large a sum, and the  
collection and removal of so great an amount  
gradually and safely, have, with the  
like operation in other sections of the  
country, severely taxed my attention  
and labors for some months, and are still  
doing it.

Besides this first distribution of the  
deposits, a second one is rendered nec-  
essary by the deposit act, among the  
different States in ratable proportions.  
Under this last operation, the proportions  
are not required to be actually paid over  
to the States till the month of next  
January, and quarterly thereafter during  
the year.

But the preparation beforehand to en-  
sure their punctual and prompt payment  
there has been careful and constant, and  
coupled, whenever convenient with the  
first and earlier distribution required among  
the banks, so as to prevent the great in-  
convenience and pressure in the money  
market attendant on double transfers,  
first from bank to bank near, and  
next from State to State at a distance.

I have, therefore, in cases where the  
public money had largely accumulated  
in any bands in any one State, and new  
banks could be seasonably obtained in  
other States, where only a little public  
money already existed, made but one  
transfer to accomplish both objects, and  
by a single operation have reduced the  
excess in certain States, and placed it in  
the States where it would be needed next  
year, and where they before had not an  
equal portion of the public money.

In accomplishing these objects with a  
view to arrange, upon an equal and pro-  
portionate basis, the deposits among  
both the banks and the States, as requir-

ed by the law, due notice of the times  
and place of large payments, has been  
given, so as to proceed in a gradual, and  
at the same time, seasonable manner,  
considering a sudden and immediate  
transfer of the whole, not only impos-  
sible, but ruinous to the community as  
well as the banks, and not intended by  
the act. When it has been ascertained  
that the operation going on was too rap-  
id for the resources of the banks of the  
neighborhood, without great distress, I  
have extended the period of time for the  
transfers, and especially those to distant  
States, (which are less urgent than the  
others under the law) provided it could  
be done without defeating the spirit as  
well as the words of the law, and with-  
out hazarding its faithful and prompt ex-  
ecution.

Adhering to these principles, I do not  
hesitate, on your representation, to ex-  
tend the time of payment for most of the  
transfers not yet due from the several  
banks in New York city, though the  
transfers in your own neighborhood, and  
particularly those for the reduction of the  
deposits to their legal amount among  
banks, cannot, with propriety, be much  
longer delayed. Some of the outstand-  
ing transfers have now 30, 60 and 90  
days, or nearly that, to run before pay-  
able; and several of them, amounting in  
all to about one and a quarter millions  
of dollars, are not payable at a distance,  
but in your own city.

All those payable out of the city and  
state, over the amount of transfers pay-  
able from other states before the 1st of  
January, are less than one and a half  
million of dollars.

Those transfers from your city, which  
fall due at home or within the State of  
New York before the 1st of January will  
therefore as you desire, be postponed 30  
days each, but cannot, with propriety,  
be farther extended. Those which fall  
due out of the state, before the 1st of  
January, will at once all be postponed to  
the 1st of January, as the chief though  
not sole object of them, is to have the  
money there seasonably for division among  
the states.

It is hoped that these indulgences will  
be employed by the banks to enable them  
to complete easily the transfers already  
ordered, and to execute efficiently the  
remaining transfers which will be nec-  
essary under the act to be directed, here-  
after, and of which, as heretofore, neces-  
sary public exigencies should forbid, when-  
ever large in amount, a due and liberal  
notice before hand of the times and places  
of payment, will be carefully given.

Concerning your last request of me to  
direct the banks making the transfers to  
put the amounts at the proper places, in  
the meantime, before they become pay-  
able, it may be necessary to explain, that  
the transfer order is now in both form and  
substance, to that effect. When it is  
made payable at a distance, the funds  
must be remitted there by the time it  
falls due; but if at home, they must be  
got ready at home.

If, as is apprehended from your re-  
marks, it is supposed by some that a  
transfer draft can, any more than a treas-  
ury warrant, be made payable on its  
face in any thing except specie, pro-  
vided the holder chooses to demand spe-  
cie, the error should be corrected, as the  
idea is illegal and preposterous. But  
the Department has in no case ever given  
any order to demand any portion of  
either of them in specie.

The holder of the warrant often ac-  
cepts bank notes or checks, and so does  
the holder of the transfer draft, and in  
the latter case the bills of the bank in  
whose favor it runs, or balances a just  
such bank would, of course, be always  
as available as specie to meet the trans-  
fer when due.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of Treasury.

To G. GRISWOLD, and BENJ. L. SWAN,  
Esqs., New York.

## FROM THE MAGIAN.

### CATECHISM.

FOR THE TORY WHIGS.

Question. What General Harrison said on ground  
chosen for him by his enemy, and afterwards  
caught napping in his own camp?

Answer. General Harrison.

Q. Through whose instrumentality was the vic-  
tory gained at Tippecanoe?

A. J. A. Davies.

Q. Who fought the battle of the Thames?

A. Colonel Johnson.

Q. Where was General Harrison at the time?

A. In a reserve corps, and "out of harm's  
way."

Q. Who recommended Fort Steuben in per-  
son, and found it an admirable spot for the  
military operations, as he is utterly indefensible  
against heavy artillery—and learning that his sta-  
tion was about to be assailed, thought I proper to  
withdraw the garrison of 5,000?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who, after he was arrested for disobeying  
Harrison's orders in respect to evacuating the fort,  
and having the previous day, convinced General  
Harrison that he could successfully defend the fort  
with 133 men, did so?

A. Major Coughlan.

Q. Who was appointed Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary to Columbia, and  
was recalled for his meddling interference with the  
Government of that country?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who objected to the nomination of General  
Harrison as minister to Columbia, in consequence  
of the incompetency of the nominee?

A. Henry Clay.

Q. Who received \$24 65 per day for living  
quietly at home on his own farm below Cincinnati,  
and attending to his own business?

A. General Harrison.

Q. For how many days did he receive this sum,  
while living on his farm, and neglecting the duties  
assigned him as Minister to Columbia?

A. One hundred and twenty six.

Q. How much did Harrison's mission to Colum-  
bia cost the United States, for which he rendered  
no services?

Will the whigs be so good as to cipher it up?

Q. Who became so obnoxious to the Govern-  
ment of Columbia as a heretic citizen, that he became  
near being assassinated?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who was a supporter of the administration  
passed the alien and sedition laws?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Whose name was struck out of a resolution  
in Congress, voting thanks to the officers of the  
late war?

A. General Harrison's.

Q. Who was denied a sword as a badge of gen-  
eralship, by the citizens of New York?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who was a candidate for the legislature in  
Hamilton county, and was beaten?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who was a candidate for Governor of Ohio,  
and only got 4000 votes?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who played for war, pestilence, and famine,  
in preference to a military chieftain being elevated  
to the Presidency?

A. Henry Clay.

Q. Who now supports General Harrison for  
that office on account of his military achievements  
exclusively?

A. The same Henry Clay, and the whole whig  
party.

Q. To which may be added—  
Q. Who voted for selling white men into slave-  
ry by the hands of the sheriff, for the non payment  
of fines and costs, or both?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who has been making an open, avowed  
electioneering tour, with a view to advance his  
chances for the Presidency, and goes from place  
to place puffing his own transcendental merits?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who has been defeated, with but one ex-  
ception, wherever he has shown himself in Penn-  
sylvania? and has likewise met with a signal over-  
throw at home, in the person of his lieutenant,  
De laung Street?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who is put on the brink of learning the in-  
stability of a whig's glory, and is about sharing  
the fate of opposition idols who have preceded  
him?

A. General Harrison.

## ST. AUGUSTINE, October 6.

Army Movements.—We understand  
that Gov. Call, with the brigade of Ten-  
nessee Volunteers, and the Middle Flori-  
da Militia, were to leave the Suwannee  
Old Town for Fort Drane on Wednesday  
last. Maj. Pierce, with about 250 regu-  
lar troops, was to take up the line of  
march for the same place, on the 5th  
inst. (to-day) for the same point. The  
250 Tennesseans, who were expected  
at Black Creek last week had not ar-  
rived on Sunday last. Four steamboats  
we understand have arrived at Picolet  
to transport the munitions of war. Ten  
baggage wagons left this last week for  
the interior with about 60,000 rounds of  
ammunition, and a number of others are  
to leave this in a few days. It seems  
to be the general opinion, that a large  
party of Indians are still about Fort  
Drane. There is a considerable quantity  
of provision growing at that place,  
which has induced them to make it their  
head quarters. General Jesup is at the  
mouth of the Withlacoochee, or Tampa  
Bay. Gov. Call has made a requisition  
for troops, on the Governor of Georgia.

Every thing seems to indicate an ac-  
tive and energetic campaign, and would  
we could say, a successful campaign and  
speedy termination of the war. Great  
difficulties and obstacles are to be  
met and overcome, and privations and  
hardships to be endured by the army.—  
Some are sanguine as to the results,  
from the nature of the forces employed  
and others fear an unfavorable result  
from the want of provisions; but though  
no depots have been established as yet,  
subsistence no doubt will be provided in  
time, for the army. If need be, they  
must live upon the enemy, and as they  
live. There are vast numbers of cattle  
in the Indian country, and no doubt they  
have their storehouses. The greatest  
difficulty to be encountered will be from  
the want of forage, and this can only  
be overcome by having depots establish-  
ed at the highest points on the rivers,  
and within striking distance of the army.

We have every confidence that all will  
be done that can be done to terminate  
the war this winter.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The Seminole  
war seems likely to be prosecuted with  
such vigor, that if exertion and manage-  
ment can bring it to a close, it must be  
ended in a few weeks. By this time there  
are assembled on the Suwannee and  
Withlacoochee 1,500 Tennessee volun-  
teers, 500 regulars who have been serv-  
ing in the Creek country, the regular  
troops left there by Gen. Scott, amount-  
ing perhaps to 300 or 400 effective men,  
600 friendly Creeks, and the Florida mi-  
litia and volunteers, perhaps 300 more,  
making in all upwards of 3,000. Gen.  
Jesup is now on his way to Tampa Bay,  
from which point he will co-operate with  
Gov. Call, who has the direction of the  
campaign, and whose attention will first  
be given to the "driving" of the Wyth-  
lacoochee swamps and hammocks. Se-  
veral fine steamboats have been lately  
purchased or hired for the campaign.  
Three of them have touched at this port  
on their way east, within the last week.  
In addition to all this, Com. Dalas, by  
means of the cutters under his command  
as well as by the sending off some of  
the larger vessels of the squadron to lie  
in the harbors of the Peninsula, and by  
despatching to the scene of war the ma-  
rines of the squadron under Lieut. Wal-  
dron, will render efficient service along  
the coast.—So that, there appears to be  
no hole left for Oseola to creep out at.

Connected with this subject, we have  
to say, that the thirty additional volun-  
teers from this county, raised five or six  
weeks ago, are ordered into immediate  
service.—The order to this effect was is-  
sued and mailed at Tallahassee on the  
3d of September; but owing to untoward  
circumstances, Col. Morton did not re-  
ceive it until a few days past. Col. M.  
is directed, if there should be no public  
conveyance here, to hire a transport.  
We understand that these troops are to be  
immediately detached to the seat of  
war.

This morning the "Convoy," one of  
the steamboats abovementioned, put  
back from sea in distress, having sprung  
a leak. She came up to our wharf  
with her guards in the water. They  
are now taking out her cargo.

Pensacola Gazette Oct. 1.

## FROM THE GREEN RIVER UNION.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RUSSELL- VILLE.

About 3 or 4 o'clock on last Sunday  
morning, our citizens were aroused by  
the alarm of "fire!" from the office of  
the "Russellville Advertiser." But be-  
fore the fire company and other citizens  
could collect in sufficient numbers to  
operate successfully, the whole roof of  
the house was wrapped in a sheet of fire.  
The flames, fanned by a brisk breeze,  
progressed with the most alarming rapid-  
ity. Soon the adjoining house, occupied  
as a dry goods store by Mr. John Rob-  
erts, was attacked, and enveloped in  
flames by the devouring element. Now,  
the whole row on the east side of Main  
street, between first and second cross-  
streets, was in the most imminent danger  
of entire destruction—almost every roof  
having taken fire—some of them in eight  
or ten different places. But at this time,  
the first blush of confusion having passed  
off, some of the citizens fearlessly  
ascended these different roofs, and with  
the most indefatigable and perilous ex-  
ertion, brushed off the thickly falling  
embers, and extinguished the numerous  
spires of flame that had already begun  
to spread with most fearful and awful  
celerity. What others, united with the  
fire company, whose operations were  
now judiciously and efficiently brought  
to bear on the house adjoining Mr. Rob-  
erts' store-room, and upon which the  
devastation, a though now briskly raging,  
yet measurably kept off by a fire-wall,  
was happily arrested. The whole loss  
occasioned by the fire, is estimated at  
about \$10,000. Mr. Roberts is supposed  
to have sustained the heaviest loss.  
The entire office of the Russellville Ad-  
vertiser, which was neat and new, was  
consumed, together with the books and  
accounts belonging to the establishment.  
Messrs. Moore & Vick, whose sadler's  
shop was kept on the first floor of the  
Advertiser Office, lost all their tools a  
considerable portion of finished work,  
a handsome assortment of materials for  
their business, and must, if not all, of  
their books and accounts. Dr. Gilmer,  
whose shop was kept in Mr. Roberts'  
counting room, lost all his shop furniture  
and medicines. Other merchants lost  
goods to the amount of several hundred  
dollars, among the principal of whom  
were Messrs. P. S. Roberts and Thos.  
McClean. It is not supposed that there  
was as much pilfering as is usual on such  
occasions. Every principle of honesty  
and liberality calls loudly on those who  
know themselves indebted to such per-  
sons as have had their books and ac-  
counts burned, to come forward, promp-  
tly acknowledge their respective dues,  
and aid their creditors to the full extent  
of their ability, in this time of need.—  
Who will stand off, and take advantage  
of such a calamity? None except the  
kindred spirit of the WHITE MAN  
who was seen, on the sad morning of this  
disaster, swinging off under the weight  
of STOLEN GOODS! A public meet-  
ing was held by our citizens, in the court  
house, on last Monday morning, to adopt  
measures for the relief of such of the  
sufferers as would consent to receive  
aid; and we were truly pleased to wit-  
ness the generosity and liberality with  
which the citizens of the town and coun-  
ty contributed to the accomplishment of  
this benevolent object. We hope that  
the committee appointed to receive con-  
tribution will not be weary or inactive  
in the employment assigned them.

## PERSONAL ABUSE.

We have perused with regret, the vul-  
gar assaults of the Gazette on C. J. R. M.  
Johnson. Have the Editors of that print  
forgotten their pledges and professions,  
made in their first month's labor here?  
Then they could not condescend to imi-  
tate the blackguardism of the Journal;  
then they solemnly promised to abstain  
from the utterance of filthy personalities  
—but, now, driven to desperation, they  
forget pledges recently given, and lose  
sight of what is due to decency and them-  
selves. It is painful to us to make these  
remarks. We looked to the Gazette as a  
decent opponent—no a print, however  
heterodox it might be on the score of prin-  
ciple, would never descend to repeat the  
billingsgate of some of its contemporaries.  
We viewed it as an ardent advocate of  
federal doctrines, but deemed it inca-  
pable of indulging in such ribaldry as has  
recently been found under its editorial  
head. We thought the reputation of Judge  
Marshall and his son constituted a suf-  
ficient guaranty against such licentious-  
ness; but, it seems, we were deceived.

It is not our purpose to throw back the  
abuse of the Gazette. It is not our voca-  
tion. If we cannot sustain the principles  
we profess without invading private rep-  
utation: If we cannot uphold our prin-  
ciple without indulging in the use of language  
that is offensive to the decent portion of  
the community; if we cannot triumph  
without debasing the press and brutalizing  
ourselves, we are prepared to surrender  
all.

When a community becomes suffi-  
ciently callous to smile on assassins of reputa-  
tion, and cheer calumniators onward, no  
one can imagine that reputation or liberty  
are duly appreciated. On the contrary,  
the manifestation of such a degree of de-  
generacy indicates a rottenness in the  
mass—a combination of ignorance, vul-  
garity, corruption and malignity that can-  
not exist among a people fit to be free.  
We do not mean this to apply these ob-  
servations specially to the Gazette—they  
refer to the violence and licentiousness  
of the Bank whig papers generally, which  
we hope, are not to be esteemed faithful  
organs to the party, or political barome-  
ters exhibiting the intense malignity of  
whiggery, or the depths to which it would  
descend to accomplish its ruinous designs.

In its late efforts, the Gazette is only  
injuring itself. It cannot impair the  
high standing of the Hero of the Times.  
His election and re-election to Congress  
for thirty years by one of the most res-  
pectable districts in the Union, is an all-  
sufficient retribution of the sanders of  
his opponents. His services in the halls  
of legislation and in the battle field rise  
so far above those of his assailants, in  
the estimation of a discriminating peo-  
ple, that his well earned popularity cannot  
be impaired by the vena and malign-  
ant assaults of political adversaries.  
He may proudly look down on such—  
particularly, when it is known they live  
in "class houses" themselves.

## OBADIAH BASHFUL'S FIRST AND LAST COURTSHIP.

Well I suppose if I must tell you all  
about my courtship, I must. You must  
know, our old man made a great fuss  
about me stricken at home, round the fire  
on cold winter nights, and said he to me  
one night, said he, "Well, now, Obed,  
(you see he always called me Obed, but  
my name is Obadiah.) Well, now, Obed,  
you just might as well get out courtin'  
Deb Jones, as to be squatin down here on  
your hunkers, and you know, Obed, if  
you die unmarried, the name of Bashful  
will be extinct." "Well, now, father I  
don't know nothin' about courtin', but I  
can't go to court, Deb, for you know she  
dresses her hair so nice, and she's such a  
rotten nice gal that every feller about  
these parts is half crazy a ter her, there's  
Joe Turner and Bill Davies, and a hull  
squad of chaps, as wears all the new fash-  
ions, and now father, said I, what would  
I look like, with my buckskin suit that I  
have worn for six years, long side some  
of their blue coats and pants and show-  
sees and them ere things—but father  
wouldn't hear nothin' against his own opin-  
ion, and so I had to go just to please the  
old man.

Deb used to go to the old white church,  
you know, up angle Ephraim's lane, near  
the blacksmith shop, right by the orchard.  
Well, it wa'n't there—no, I guess it wa'n't  
—I wish it had been. Well, I went off  
dressed darnation slick, I tho't; I guess  
I rubbed two tallow candles, there or  
thereabouts, into my hair, tryin' to make  
it curl—but I swan to man, it was a mis-  
take, there wa'n't no curl about it, after  
all, it stuck out for all sense just like pork-  
an pine quills, as Jim Stehlers says. Well  
some how or other I got myself into tol-  
erable slick order, had on the new hat and  
coat I got at a raffle night before, and off  
I bolted to the church, with my hands in  
my pocket, whistlin' H







